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of Education will soon be insufficient to furnish the information fit for the general intercourse of polished society. A gentleman will be always expected to be better informed than the labouring classes, and if he is not, will meet with some unpleasant sensations of inferiority in company, that every manly spirit would wish to avoid; and mere capability of reading and writing will soon cease to be a distinction; for the new discoveries of methods by which these primary acquirements can be taught to great numbers of children at once at a very trifling expense, will in a few years most probably make this small portion of learning universal among the lowest ranks of society.

The apartments of the Surry Institution, consist of two elegant and convenient rooms for reading newspapers, pamphlets, and periodical works. A square room for the reception of the large philosophical apparatus. A most superb circular anti-room for containing the smaller apparatus, fitted up in the style of an open Grecian temple, between the columns of which are an assemblage of bronze statues, representing the Fathers of Science and Literature, such as Homer, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Barrow, Franklin, &c. &c. This opens to a square anti-room, which leads on the right to a conversation-room and to the laboratory, which latter has been fitted up under the immediate direction of Mr. Knight, of Foster lane, and is allowed by good judges to be at once convenient, compact, and elegant. On the left of this anti-room is the library, near sixty feet long, and twenty-four feet high, with a gallery on three sides, to which there is an easy access by a flight of safe steps: the centre opening of this square anti-room leads directly to the lecture-room or theatre, which we venture to announce one of the most complete and elegant of its size in the metropolis; it is a circular building, and consists of an amphitheatre, of eighteen rows of seats, an under and an upper gallery, the latter of which is supported by eight pillars, composed of Derbyshire spar, and crowned round the dome by a ballustrade of British marble, the whole of which was erected by the late proprietor, Mr. James Parkinson, at an expense of upwards of five hundred guineas.

It has been well observed in the prospectus of this Institution, that, "Public Literary Institutions are the highest ornament of a state," and it surely must be a source of high gratification and exultation to the inhabitants of the metropolis, when they reflect that their fellow creatures in almost every other nation in Europe are mourning amidst the smoaking ruins of their cities, towns, and villages, they are peaceably proceeding in the paths of science, and through the wonderful works of nature, illustrated and rendered familiar by numerous experiments in this place, and are looking with increased reverence and adoration up to Nature's God.

It would be unjust to the present lecturer on experimental philosophy and chemistry at this Institution, not give him the praise of a popular and manly eloquence, and of conducting his various and impressive experiments with great precision, and considerable originality.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. F.R.S.

Continued from No. 13. p. 125.

BUT in the summer, there are much fewer residents in the metropolis, and in proportion still less sickness; prevented, therefore, as he was, by the mutual influence of his fame, and of his sensibility, from the enjoyment of any relaxation at Upton, (whither, if he went, messages frequently intercepted him) he chose to retreat, for a few weeks, at this salubrious season of the year to Lea-Hall, in Cheshire, a seat belonging to the Leicester family, about 18 miles from Warrington, where two of his brothers resided in the year

1765, when he first sought this secluded spot.

Men who have sedulously attended to the profits of trade, and who by industry and penury are enabled to retire on their fortunes, are more generally objects of compassion than of envy: if they live, it is to themselves; for want of early and rational cultivation of the mind, they have acquired one solitary, sordid idea, and when they have placed themselves out of the enjoyment of it, life becomes a burthen, and retirement painful. It was not so with Doctor Fothergill; he had numerous important duties to discharge, which incessant occupation in town had obliged him to defer: here he attempted to lessen the applications of the wealthy, who followed him for his advice, by refusing any gratuity; they had it in their power to apply elsewhere: the poor he never relinquished; and in this place of retreat he devoted one day in the week, to attend at Middlewich, the next market town, and to give his advice gratis to them without hesitation.

From his garden at Upton, he sent duplicates of plants to Lea-hall, and there revived and extended horticulture, where it had long lain dormant. Here he arranged his medical observations; for which his memory will be respected, as long as fact and rational experiment direct the professors of the healing art. From hence he maintained a communication with most parts of the civilized world:

It would be difficult to trace his pen through all the various subjects of utility on which it was employed, during the time, which was about two months, that he appropriated to leisure in his annual retreat into Cheshire: he has wrote six hours in the day successively, and he seldom wrote but for private information or public instruction: even his journies into the country, and his returns to the city, presented some striking observations to his inquisitive mind, that afforded improvement in agriculture, or useful reflections on life and manners.

With North America his correspondence was extensive; his name was dear to the inhabitants: his father had thrice traversed that Continent in the service of religion; and his brother Samuel, whose memory I deeply reverence, had followed the pious example of their once venerable parent. Many families, from the fame of his medical skill, crossed the Atlantic, to place themselves under his care; by such opportunities he gratified his inquisitive mind, and acquired a minute acquaintance with the disposition of the inhabitants, and the qualities of their soil, which enabled him to suggest various improvements in horticulture, rural economy, agriculture, and commerce. With his friend Peter Collinson, he encouraged the cultivation of the vine, with the introduction of such exotic vegetables as might be usefully transplanted to different regions of that extensive continent: he laboured, with others, for a series of years, and at length successfully, to abolish the slave trade among their own brethren: no man valued personal liberty with more commendable enthusiasm, and few exerted their influence more strenuously for it, in favour of the miserable captives of Africa. On the North American continent, negro slavery will be gradually annihilated; but in the West India islands, where there are few Europeans, and where the heat, which is intense, conduces to indolence, the traffic of rational beings is pursued with vigour, and will probably be continued till the pecuniary interests of Europeans can be diverted into another channel. To effect this, he suggested the cultivation of the sugar-cane upon the continent of Africa, where it seems to have been indigenous, and thrives luxuriantly; and that the natives should be employed as servants for hire, and not as slaves compelled to labour by the dread of torture. Such a plan, indeed, was formerly suggested by one of the most powerful princes of Guinea. After the king of Dahome had conquered the kingdom of Whidah, in the year 1727, he was so bent upon the execution of his plan, as to send Bullfinch Lambe, his prisoner, whom he had loaded with favours, to the court of great Britain, to engage its commerce and support. Upon this occasion, he presented his ambassador

with eighty slaves, and 320 ounces of gold to bear his expenses, and to induce him to return; but Lambe, after he had possession of so much wealth, settled in Barbadoes, and never reached Europe, or further interested himself in the project of his generous benefactor. The richness of the soil, the plenty of provisions, the convenience of carriage, and many other considerations, strongly support the opinion of cultivating the cane on the African continent.

A man who could thus act with a principle of tenderness which realized the Roman precept, *Homo sum, et nihil humani à me alienum puto*, could not be insensible to the near and social endearments of friendship: a physician, in particular, whose time and powers are devoted to restoring health to his fellow-creatures, removing grief and misery, and substituting comfort and happiness, must naturally have his mind humanized to the most tender sensibilities, and animated with those joys which nature annexes to the power of doing good; his regard to his friends is expressed with officious and watchful care, and is returned with those lenient endearments which constituted unaffected friendship, and those felicities of life, which remove or soften its pains.

A mind actuated by sentiments of amity, could not be deficient in actions of beneficence. Introduced by his profession into scenes which equally excite sympathy, and demand succour, he was ever accessible to distress. To the inferior clergy Dr. Hird gives the following examples of his generous philanthropy, whom he considered as more particularly the objects of his liberality and attention: "Being brought up in that line of education, which, in the opinion of the world, precludes bodily labour, and to which the idea of the gentleman is annexed, without a competency to support the character; to many of these, I am an evidence he was a kind friend and a private benefactor; not only by his advice in personal distress, but by his purse on severely trying occasions.—Nay, so cordial was his humanity towards these, that, on a friend's hinting to him, whilst he was in the country, that his favours were not marked by propriety of distinction (the gentleman from whom he had refused his fee being placed in high rank in the church, with an independent fortune) he returned a ready explanation of his principle of action: "I had rather," said the Doctor, "return the fee of a gentleman with whose rank I am not perfectly acquainted, than run the risk of taking it from a man who ought perhaps to be the object of my bounty." Such was the noble style of this most excellent man's way of thinking.

"The humane reader will feel the finest springs of his affections moved by the following anecdotes, given me by a clergyman of high rank, who reveres the memory of Dr. Fothergill, and places his obligations to him, in a very trying season, near to his heart. A friend of his, a man of a worthy character, who has at this time an income of about one hundred pounds a year, church preferment, was, in the early part of his life, seated in London upon a curacy of fifty pounds per annum, with a wife and a numerous family. An epidemical disease, which was at that time prevalent, seized upon his wife, and five of his children: in this scene of distress his heart was instantly turned to the Doctor, but dared not apply for his assistance, from a consciousness of his being unable to reward him for his attendance. A friend, who knew his situation, kindly offered to accompany him to the Doctor's, and give him his fee: they took advantage of his hour of audience, and after a description of the several cases, the fee was offered, and refused; but a note was taken of his place of residence. The Doctor called assiduously the next, and every succeeding day, till his attendance was no longer necessary. The curate, anxious to return some grateful mark of the sense he entertained of his services, strained every nerve to accomplish it; but his astonishment was not to be described, when, instead of receiving the money he offered, with apologies for his situation, the Doctor put ten guineas into his hand, desiring him to apply to him without diffidence in future difficulties.

"Although, amidst the diffusion of his favours, he too frequently met

with ungrateful returns, yet he could never allow instances of this sort to check the ardour of his mind in doing all the good he could to others; and even to those who returned ingratitude for kindness, his charity continued still patient, hoping all things. It was his common expression, when he found his favours misapplied, or himself imposed upon, "I had much rather that my favours should fall upon many undeserving objects, than that one truly deserving should escape my notice."

There is a condition of people, whose distresses are much greater than are generally imagined, and whose patience under suffering makes them less conspicuous, though no less deserving of protection, than the importunate poor. They have known better days, and consequently feel more poignantly the reverse of their condition; their reluctancy in complaining, often reduces them very low in health and spirits before they are discovered, and thereby disease is accumulated upon want. From the retreats of anxiety flow an infinitude of bodily distresses; of this he was tenderly sensible; and while this modest indigence interested his sympathy, it had access to his bounty, in such a manner as was most likely to blunt the acuteness of distress; for obligations are more grateful from the manner in which they are conferred, than from their magnitude. To preclude the necessity of acknowledgment in such minds, he endeavoured to suggest some motive for his bounty, that might afford the receiver the merit of a claimant, and the liberal donor that of discharging a debt: after prescribing for such individuals, he remembered that there is such a distemper as hunger, in the catalogue of human infirmities, and not unfrequently conferred his bounty under the pretence of defraying the expense of their medicines; for that charity which is not exercised to make usury of fame, silently diffuses the oil of gladness over the troubled commotions of the heart, and enjoys the private retreat of unmixed happiness.

Captain Carver's is a name known in the annals of misery, to which he was reduced by long continued want: disease, its natural consequence, gave him access to Dr. Fothergill; and I am informed by his widow, that as often as he applied for medical relief, the Doctor as often accompanied his prescription with a liberal donation. But Captain Carver was not an importunate solicitor, the mind not hardened by familiarity of refusal, or that hath not acquired, by frequent struggles, the art of suppressing its emotions, possesses that diffidence which is the inseparable associate of worth. Betwixt diffidence and want, many were the struggles of Captain Carver; but, overcome at length by the repeated acts of the Doctor's generosity, a jealous suspicion of becoming troublesome to his benefactor, determined him to prefer that want, and the deprivation of the necessaries of life, which put him out of the power of choice; for death soon triumphs over famine.—What a conflict of sullen greatness does this tragedy exhibit! When his fate was communicated to the Doctor, how tender was his expression! "If I had known his distress, he should not thus have died!"

At the approach of the severe winter of 1767, Dr. Fothergill proposed a scheme, and liberally contributed to raise a fund for ensuring its success, to purchase fish at a wholesale cheap price, and to dispose of them at a small loss, till the whole subscription was expended, for the benefit of the poor and middle ranks of house-keepers. The society, who supported this scheme, which was continued to the year 1770, in the same manner purchased potatoes in Lancashire, or other cheap markets, and conveyed them by water to the metropolis, where there is more poverty, as well as more wealth, than in any other part of the kingdom; and, to countenance this diet, he purchased from the ware-houses, opened for the sale of these articles, the provisions of his own table, once at least a week.

To render bread much cheaper to the poor, though equally as wholesome as the best wheaten, Dr. Fothergill proposed a method of making it

with one part of potatoes, and three parts of household flour; and to encourage its use, he caused proper directions to be distributed among the bakers and others in the city.

A cause of destruction, almost peculiar to great cities, is the mode of interment of the bodies of the dead, and particularly those of the poor; and which is still continued in this metropolis. In some burying-grounds, the graves are made sufficiently wide to contain three or four wooden coffins abreast, and deep enough to hold twice as many in depth: these pits, after each burial, are covered with a few loose boards, and a little mould, to hide the coffin from common view; but they are never filled up till the whole complement of corpses has been interred. When this is done, a second grave is opened upon the same plan, close to the first, leaving the sides of the former coffins still exposed; by which means these wholesale receptacles of the dead become so offensive, as frequently to oblige the ministers, and others upon funeral duty, to stand at a considerable distance, to avoid the stench arising from them. The insalubrity of such a practice is confirmed by the testimonies of many writers.* It was what Dr. Fothergill uniformly discouraged; and, to supply the defect of burying-places within the city, he proposed the site of Moor-fields, as lying on the north side of the town; southern winds being more sultry, and likely to convey to the inhabitants any noxious exhalations, the diffusion of which, it is well known, northern winds tend rather to check than promote. That this, however, might be executed with decent elegance, he formed the idea of constructing cemeteries in this large space of ground, formed into distinct regular rows, suitable for every degree of citizens, and appropriated to families in the same manner as vaults in general are.

In large communities vice has ever abounded, though the wisest legislators have used endeavours to prevent and restrain it, by the encouragement of industry, and by the infliction of punishments on the commission of crimes. Liberty, the birth-right of man, the possession of which he cannot be too solicitous to maintain, has, in most states, been denied to criminal members of society; and, in some instances also, where the breach of social regulations has been the effect of unavoidable misfortune, rather than of actual vice: it has, however, always been the wish of humanity, that punishments could be so applied, as to be strictly adequate to the degrees of offence. Certain it is, that the indiscriminate confinement of many persons together, is productive of two unhappy inconveniences; the first, as it affects the body, by generating infectious diseases; and the other, as it contaminates the mind, by hardening the vicious, and by their example, depraving those not already abandoned. All Europe is acquainted with the benevolent, the godlike exertions of Howard, whose memory will ever be dear to the miserable tenant of a prison, and to whose labours that elegant statesman, Burke, has borne the most honourable testimony.

This Howard was the intimate friend of Dr. Fothergill; they were the friends of humanity; and both were employed in lessening the miseries of human life, though in different spheres; but in attempting to prevent those injuries and diseases which human contagion produces, they united their labours. The legislature, justly alarmed at repeated instances of infection, which prisoners disseminated in courts

* I have known instances of the hospital fever, says Sir John Pringle, beginning in a ward, when there was no other cause but one of the men having a mortified limb. Diseases of the Army.

He adds, amongst the causes of malignant fevers, burials within the towns, and the bodies not laid deep. *Ibid.*

Forestus says, he was an eye-witness to a plague which arose from the same cause.

Diodorus Siculus observes, that the putrid steams arising from the bodies of those who lay unburied, was one of the causes of that dreadful distemper that broke out among the Carthaginians at the siege of Syracuse. And numerous other authors attest the same facts.

when brought before their judges, was disposed to receive the best advice for obviating such baneful effects. Dr. Fothergill and his friend were desired to attend the House of Commons; before which they gave such information, as induced the legislature to pass a bill, intitled, "An Act for preserving the health of prisoners in gaol, and preventing the gaol distemper," anno 1774; and afterwards to recommend the building of detached, or penitentiary houses, as a mode of punishment calculated to restrain indolence and vice. These two distinguished persons, with George Whatley, esq. were appointed, by the king, Commissioners for directing suitable buildings to carry into execution this new system of correction.

To obviate, however, and repress the first eruptions of vicious propensity, is an object of the greatest importance to the welfare and happiness of the community. In some instances, more might be effected by lenient means than by severe punishments: one begets gratitude, and a desire to retrieve reputation; the other hardens the mind, excites the passions of revenge and cruelty, and confirms a more abandoned profligacy of conduct. There are even vices, which seem to vibrate from a false shame, or mistaken integrity: the impoverished husband, upon whom the sustenance of a family depends, may privately steal, or boldly rob, from the cogency of domestic sensibility, without any vicious design to injure another: and such individuals are not irreclaimable; for such, to my knowledge, have been reclaimed.

> In vitium ducit culpæ fuga——
> Hor. Ars Poet. l. xxxi.

But the most effectual barrier against corruption of manners, and the influence of vicious example, is an early and guarded education. As the sun is to the external, so is learning to the intellectual eye; it enables the mind to distinguish truth from error, endows it with stability and strength to combat vicious propensities, and renders it susceptible of enjoying the felicities of life, without adopting its follies, or entailing its miseries. For the promotion of this useful education, Dr. Fothergill was a liberal advocate.

He was chosen, in 1754, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, as he had early been of the Medical Society* instituted there,

* Near fifty years ago, several students of medicine formed this society, for their mutual instruction and advancement in their studies. "Every student of a certain standing, who distinguished himself by his diligence, capacity, and conduct, was initiated into this little assembly. Here the opinions of the ancients, of their contemporaries, nay the doctrines of their masters, were frequently discussed; and two of the members were always charged with the task of providing instruction and entertainment for the next meeting of the society. Questions, no doubt, were here disputed and decided, which long experience would have declined. But it exercised their faculties, gave them both sides of arguments, taught them to doubt, and habituated them to observation." Dr. Fothergill's life of Dr. Russel, page 432 in this edition of his works.

When one considers the utility, as well as high reputation of a society, begun and conducted by students, curiosity is naturally excited to date the commencement of this singular and useful institution; which I am enabled to do, by the information of one of its first and most respectable members. In the latter end of August 1734, a number of gentlemen, then fellow students in the schools of medicine at Edinburgh, who had been long familiarly acquainted, and entertained a reciprocal regard for each other, after having employed themselves, during the three preceeding weeks, in the dissection of a body in the Anatomical Theatre, agreed to spend a social evening together at a tavern. After supper it was proposed, by one of the company, that this little society should meet once a fortnight, early in the evening, at their respective lodgings; that a dissertation, in English or Latin, on some medical subject, at the choice of the society, should be composed, and read at each of these meetings, to which such objections as occurred to the rest of the company should be made, which the author was to obviate in the best manner he could. This proposal was cordially assented to by all present; and Dr. *Cuming* was appointed by the other members to prepare a dissertation for their first meeting, on the signs, causes, and method of cure of the *Rabies Canina*: this he accordingly did, and read to the society on

and since incorporated by royal authority; and in 1763, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and was one of the earliest members of the American philosophical society, instituted at Philadelphia.

Thus conspicuous as a physician in the first city in Europe, his character could not but be known on the continent, where science is cultivated with the same commendable ardour: Linnæus, the late botanical luminary of Upsal, had distinguished a species of Polyandria Digynia by the name of Fothergilla Gardeni. In 1776 he was chosen an honorary member of the royal society of medicine at Paris; for men of true science, of every nation, in the tumult of empires, are united in endeavouring to render mankind wiser and happier; they are always of one party; and the French, whose literary exertions reflect honour on the nation and on the age, instituted in 1776, a royal medical society; and, to render it more extensively beneficial, they have chosen honorary or corresponding members from the ingenious of all nations.

With respect to political affairs, as connected with those of North America during the revolutionary war, he had long formed a decided opinion. "Whether we look at the well-being and content of near two millions of English subjects on that continent, descended from and connected with ourselves; or weigh the effects which their discontent and unhappiness must unavoidably produce on this country, scarce a more important object can present itself to an Englishman."

Without entering into the causes and effects of this contest, it was from its commencement the strenuous advice of Dr. Fothergill, to treat our Trans-atlantic brethren with a leniency due to fellow-subjects, whose rights and privileges being the same, entitled them to share in the prosperity and the enjoyments of the whole empire. "If we inquire," he observed, "into the conduct of the wisest states to their distant colonies, we shall find it always to have been, to treat them with kindness and indulgence, to engage them to look back to the mother country with duty and affection, and to recompense the protection they have enjoyed by the produce of their labours, their commerce, and, when needed, their assistance. We meet not with many instances, comparatively, even of distant conquered countries revolting, till causes of strong disgust had sown the seeds of discontent, and succeeding acts of oppression and injustice had ripened them into rebellion."

"Colonies sprung from Britain," he observed, "will bear much: but it is to be remembered, that they are the sons of freedom; and what they have been early taught to look upon as virtue in their ancestors, will not soon be forgotten by themselves: nay, they will the sooner be apt to vindicate their wrongs."

As he was of opinion, that whatever the motives of their migration may have been, the effects of this migration have undoubtedly been signally beneficial to this country; and therefore, if any distinction were to be made, a particular distinction was due to these distant subjects, whilst harsh and ungracious treatment would make them desirous of forgetting that they are of English descent, lessen their duty and allegiance, and induce them impatiently to look forward to that independency, which their situation favours; and this the more eagerly, in proportion to the prejudices they have imbibed against a government they think oppressive.

Unfortunately for this country, those measures which the Americans deemed oppressive, were eagerly pursued; and what Dr. Fothergill, and most men who were acquainted with the

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the 20th of December following. *Dr. Russel* followed in one, *De Gonorrhœa virulenta*: then came *D. Cleghorn, De Epilepsia; Kennedy, De Fluxu Mensium*, &c. This association continued during that winter, and the ensuing spring; but, in the summer of 1735, the members of this little society were dispersed, and *Cleghorn* alone remained to continue, with his respected Fothergill and some others, this association during the subsequent winter. This was the humble and fortuitous commencement of a society, that has since become highly respectable by its obvious utility, and the names of many learned and eminent physicians which it records in the list of its members, and it is now incorporated by Royal Charter.

Continent and its inhabitants, early predicted, he lived to see realized.

Uniform as he was in opinion respecting the political objects which so long convulsed the empire, he was either misrepresented or not understood. He was so accurately informed of the power of America, and with the wishes of some of the principal of its inhabitants, that, long before the fatal transaction at Lexington, he foretold, as probable consequences of the projected measures, many of the great events which time has since evolved. If a man is censurable for the accomplishment of his predictions, Dr. Fothergill was certainly so; but were such reasoning admissible, all the great characters of sacred and general history, whom we have been hitherto accustomed to reverence, must fall under a similar predicament: if their sagacity, or their superior information, had enlarged their views, and enabled them with precision to estimate the result of certain actions, the rulers to whom they communicated their observations, and who, possessing the power, but being perhaps otherwise informed, did not take adequate precautions to prevent what had been foretold, have been deemed answerable for the event. No man laboured more anxiously than Dr. Fothergill did, to prevent what he predicted as eventual from the prosecution of certain measures—the dismemberment of the empire.

As he had access, by his profession, to families of the first distinction, he embraced occasional opportunities of suggesting his opinion of the prevailing system of politics, and the effects most likely to result from the prosecution of it.

To be continued.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. Joseph Cuff of White-Chapel, London, Cheesemonger, for machinery for more easy and expeditious slaughtering of hogs, bullocks and other cattle; dated August, 1808.

MR. CUFF'S apparatus for the more expeditious slaughtering of cattle, consists of a vertical frame divided into a number of spaces of the breadth of the cattle, like so many troughs arranged beside each other, in an upright position; above these, and in the same line with them, is placed a horizontal beam by which the cattle are to be drawn up, on this beam a ring is placed so as to traverse its whole length as desired, to which a pully and tackle are fastened, through which a cord passes to a small windlass at one end of the building; the animals to be slaughtered are driven into a pen in front of this apparatus, and are in succession, fastened to a hook at bottom of one of the divisions, by a short rope looped at each end over iron thimbles, which passes round one or both of the hind legs. The tackle is then lowered, a man in the pen, hooks it to the looped rope, and another man at the windlass winds the beast up to the desired height, when a boy standing on the top of the divisions puts the other eye of the looped rope over a hook above the frame, frees the tackle, shifts the ring from which it is suspended to the next division, and lowers it to raise the next beast, in the mean time the man in the pen, lets out the blood of the beast first raised, by cutting the arteries of its neck in the usual manner;—and these operations are repeated with each beast successively till the whole number is slaughtered.

Remarks....Since we are under the necessity of using the flesh of animals for our sustenance, we must submit to overcome the repugnance which all must feel in depriving them of life; but then we are the more bound to do this in the least painful manner to the animal, and to avoid every species of cruelty in the act. This does not seem to have